

# The Stillwater Messenger

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

NUMBER 12.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance, and for single copies at five cents.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, for one insertion, each additional	\$1.00
One-fourth column, 5 months	15.00
One-half column, 5 months	25.00
One column, 5 months	35.00
One column, 1 year	50.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year	25.00
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DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. Demontreville will attend at his office professionally.

May 28, 1861.—57-47.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. CORNMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. July 19th, 1859. 73-04.

WM. F. MASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, RUBB.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Rogers' Block, 34 street, above the Bridge, Stillwater, Minn.

The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn. October 13, 1859.—67-07.

M. E. AMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

A. VAN VORHES,

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for Emigrants, locate land warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

21st Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

BRISTOL, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER.

Exchange on New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and all parts of the world.

Exchanges made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange. 40

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

GRADING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAPER Hanging. Shop on Second Street, below of Clatsen, Stillwater, March 22, 1859.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861. 233.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderpool, Dickerson & Co.,

The Place Warehouse,

No. 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level No. 100 Scales. All friction received on Balls. 52-17

Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF

DARLING & SCHEFFER,

STILLWATER, MINN.

Dealers in Exchange, Gold, and Uncurrent Money.

Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe. KEYS A. DARLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER. Nov. 23, 1858. 15-1]

TURPENTINE,

Cheaper than ever offered in this market. CARLI BROS.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, -- November 30, 1861.

Army Correspondence.

The letter of our correspondent on the

Potomac, giving an account of the Ed-

ward's Ferry affair, was sent by private

conveyance, with the expectation that it

would reach us sooner than by mail.

The result was, near a month's delay.

The letter having reached us but a few

days since. Although the general news

has long since been anticipated through

other sources, we give it now—lengthy

as it is—for the gratification of our local

readers who have so many personal

friends and relatives in the Minnesota

first, which regiment bore an important

part in the affair.—Ed. Mess.]

CAMP STONE, Md., Oct. 24, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Having had

a few hours sleep, and feeling greatly re-

freshed, I now attempt a narration of the

exciting scenes hereabout during the past

few days, so far as I am conversant with

the same. On Sunday last at about two

o'clock p. m., the "long roll" was sound-

ed in the various camps in this neighbor-

hood, an indication that "something" was

to be done. In less time than it takes

to write it we were in line and on our

way to the Ferry. When I say "we" I

mean the Minnesota First and not com-

pany B, for that company was away on

picket, but such of the Stillwater boys

who were able to turn out, so, attacking

themselves for the time being to the com-

pany present. Thus in company H,

there were four of our boys—Hooker,

Fallahie, McLaughlin and Stevens; in

other companies were Sergeant Binns,

and Privates Butler, Goff, Caplan, Ste-

man, W. and one or two others whose

names I have forgotten.

Arriving near the river we were march-

ed about one mile below where we hal-

ted and formed line of battle. All along

the bank were soldiers drawn up in bat-

tery, while battery after battery was

to be seen upon the adjacent hills. The

object evidently was to draw the fire of

the rebels in order that we might have

where their artillery was placed, but not

a shot was fired by them. Thinking a

few shots from our side might bring them

out, Gen. Stone gave orders to that ef-

fect, and volley after volley of the iron

ball belched forth from our war-dogs, but

no answer was elicited. "If at first you

don't succeed, try, try again," was the

maxim now adopted. Three fat boats

were got in readiness and launched, and

after a plentiful shower of grape and can-

ister had been thrown along the oppo-

site bank, and the pickets dislodged, com-

panies E and K went aboard the boats,

and crossed to the land of mine. This

was no play-day undertaking, and none

knew what the result would be; a few

well-directed shot would have sunk the

boat, and they were making a feint for

the very purpose of being fired upon.

Slowly the boats crossed, the current

strong, the river deep, and the pulling dif-

ficult. They near Virginia, no mishap

has occurred, a few rods more and they

are landed.—Capt. Morgan and Lieut.

Shirley of company E, and our gallant

Sergeant Major Davis—who should have

long since been promoted—were the first

three to land, which struck the rebels

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light, I suppose, between our camps and the rebels. Capt. Downie walked from squad to squad along the line of fire, giving words of cheer and encouragement to all. Downie is one of the best captains in the regiment—cool, courageous and trustworthy. He has implicit confidence in his men, while the men are always ready to go where he may direct.

Slowly the pickets close in; nearer and nearer they get to the landing, the last man steps on board, and the boats are off. It is a time of anxiety and we expect every minute to see the boat fired upon, but they are not, whether from any indisposition on the part of the rebels, or whether they are decided in our movements we cannot tell. It was well for us they did not—perhaps it was as well for them for we had cannon, planted so as to command every approach, well loaded with grape, canister and shell. It was almost five o'clock when the last boat reached the shore. Company B came ashore first. Minnesota lumbermen had transported in less than eight hours during a heavy gale, the men and munitions of war, that the eastern folks had been three days and as many nights in transporting during a perfect calm and a much less rapid current. They proved themselves equal to the emergency, and were "our only salvation."

Not only were we the first to go into Virginia, but we were the last to leave the "sacred soil." But that is not all, we brought all the others across, and brought away six hundred dollars worth of ammunition left by the Artillery, and a large amount of provisions, camp utensils, equipments, etc., belonging to other regiments.

Some of the New York Second bro't a few spades and picks from their camp to the landing and there left them upon the bank. A Lieutenant of that regiment seeing our camp deserted and these tools lying so near it, he concluded to show how brave he was, by using them. "See here, see what the cowardly Minnesotians have done. Run away from their spades with them. They supposed we would take them—perhaps we will, we'll see about it." This was too much for Dr. Murphy. It aroused his ire, and he remarked quietly, "Any man who would say that is a d—d liar. The Minnesotians are out on picket covering the retreat of you lubbers."

Mr. Lieut. drew his sword, and in a haughty tone said: "I'm a Lieutenant—take that back." The doctor put his hand on the stock of his revolver, and quickly brought it to bear upon the young man, at the same time saying: "I'm a surgeon—put that back." The sword immediately found its way to the ground. The doctor could not let the young man go so easily, and seeing him without a cloak, on such a cold night, asked him: "Where did you leave your overcoat—in your camp, or was it too heavy to carry?" The officer said he had sent it over the river and stopped.

As fast as the Regiments arrived they were sent to their respective camps. We arrived at this camp at about seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and immediately after breakfast we went to sleep. All are more or less tired out—and all agree that the war is not much nearer terminated than it was last Sunday, notwithstanding we marched into Virginia and back again. Do not suppose that we were "retreated" of course not; we merely turned about face, and marched straight ahead.

From all the information I can gather I am forced to the belief that the movement was not, as many believe, a feint. It will probably be said "We had a reconnoissance in force, accomplished the object of our mission, and withdrew." Such, however, is not the fact; the intention was to make an advance on Leesburg; acting perhaps in concert with Gen. McCull and Gen. Smith from below. The movement at Conrad's Ferry, probably was designed as a feint to attract the attention of the rebels while we gained a hot-hold on the opposite shore, and ended in the massacre at Ball's Bluff, for it was not a battle. Disguise it as we may, we were most effectually "cleaned out" in that direction. It is a short name to talk of the rebel loss being greater than ours. We had but one boat there, and that capable of loading not to exceed fifty men, to transport our troops in. After a small force had landed, they were attacked by the rebels who allowed them to advance until they had their surrounded on three sides. A bitter fight then ensued, which lasted but a short time, when our forces fell back in some disorder to the river. The only boat was immediately swamped, and the men had to swim to an adjacent island. Our force surrendered, and the Southerners were savages, and massacred a large number before the surrender was acknowledged. They also bayoneted our wounded, as I was told by many who escaped, and I believe it because I know that Mitchell, of our regiment, before spoken of, was bayoneted in three different places, one bayonet having pierced him after life was extinct.

Hearing of this disaster Gen. Gorman concluded to withdraw our forces at once, as we were not in a condition to withstand a general attack which might not be expected, and because he had ascertained that there was no safe way for an advance on Leesburg in this locality, it being through a dense woods in which numerous batteries might be used by the rebels and withdrawn before we could overtake them. Accordingly he ordered the withdrawal of our forces on Monday night, but his orders were countermanded. Upon the arrival of Gen. Gorman he took the same ground that had been taken by Gen. Gorman, and our troops were taken off as soon as practicable.

We lost some provisions, etc., but we did not lose more than enough "seeds" to balance the account. During our withdrawal Gen. Gorman threatened their withdrawal and disposition of the Maryland side, while Col. Dana had charge of the embarkation on the rebel shore. Two much praise cannot be bestowed upon these officers for the marked ability, and the coolness and the fact displayed by them in this perilous journey. Gen. Gorman was in his

saddle almost without intermission from Monday until Thursday morning, and had not a moment's sleep. He was here, there, everywhere—nothing escaped his eye—and to him in a great manner is the credit due of saving this Division from an overwhelming defeat. He has proven himself a general. Col. Dana was the admiration of all—a cooler man under such trying circumstances there could not be. A story is floating about concerning him, which well illustrates the coolness of the man, and deserves to be put on record. At about midnight, an officer of one of the regiments was running by him to get on one of the boats, as thoroughly frightened as a man could well be, when Col. Dana cried, "Halt!" The man came back, shaking as though he had the ague when the following colloquy is said to have ensued: "Well, sir, where are you going?" "Why, we are retreating—the enemy is in sight—I am going across." "Well, I have a message to send by you—be sure and attend to it." "Yes, well hurry up." "I wish you to go to our Commissary—First Minnesota, Gorman's Brigade—and tell him we are out of provisions, and for him to be sure to send us rations early in the morning."

"What are you going to hold this ground?" "I should think the rain had settled it pretty firmly." The officer left, but the message was never delivered. We do not wish for a better Colonel—as far as heard from." Col. Dana and Gen. Stone came over in the last boat. Other officers did well—especially so was this the case in our regiment. In some others, the officers were worse than the men. But I have not time and space to dwell more upon the subject.

What do you think now of the First Minnesota? Do not answer until you have seen the official reports. We have not seen them yet but are willing to be judged by the record.

RAISINS.

## STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

### STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - December 3, 1861.

We surrender a large portion of our paper to-day to our correspondents. Our readers will probably be gainers thereby.

### Congress

met yesterday. The Presidents message and the reports of the various Departments will be looked for with more than usual interest. Should the message be sent out in advance of its delivery, as has been the custom for some years, we will be enabled to place it before our readers at an early day.

Mr. Colfax introduced a resolution directing an incarceration of that fine old Virginia gentleman, all of the F. F. V., John M. Mason, in a convict's cell, as Col. Corcoran of the N. Y. 69th, now a prisoner in Richmond, is confined in, until the rebel authorities learn to treat their men as prisoners of war, and not as felons. Mr. Olin has introduced a like resolution respecting the accomplished Silldell to offset Col. Wood's case at Richmond.

The irrepressible question of the policy of the war respecting slaves is up for consideration, and the indications are, that a very important advance will be made on the declarations of the last session, corresponding with the developments of the war, and the growth of sentiment in the loyal States, adverse to the peculiar institution of the rebels.

### The Mason-Silldell Prize.

A thrill of patriotic pride electrified every loyal heart in the North when the arrest of Mason and Silldell, reputed Confederate Ministers to foreign powers, was announced. The arrest of two such traitors was so sudden, so unexpected, and the effect of the blow so stunning and damaging to the rebellion—aye, and so humiliating to the pride of those blustering braggados, and to the pretended Government which sent them out with such a successful departure, that loyalists have a right to rejoice and to laugh and be merry! We are merry—we all rejoice!

But amidst the rejoicings we find many anxious minds exercised, fearing that the action of Commodore Wilkes might prove contrary to the laws of nations, and especially the doctrine always held by this Government with reference to the right of search. Not so. The right of visit and search, in time of war, is a right no where denied. The doctrine is that a public vessel, i. e. a national vessel duly in commission, is the guardian of national rights at sea, under the circumstances, and as such they may, especially during war, stop, search, and for cause, may seize the private vessels of even a neutral power. The San Jacinto is a national or public vessel: the English ship was a private vessel: we are at war with the rebel confederates: England has herself declared us and the rebels to be belligerents: their private vessels were the bearers of these rebel ministers, officers among our rebel enemies, and their dispatches found and seized. This is the whole case. Are we justified by the laws of nations in so doing? This is all the question.

Authorities maintain high, both English and American, can be cited to establish the right of Com. Wilkes in pursuing just the course he did pursue. He might have gone much farther and seized the vessel, which was thus violating the laws of nations and the recent proclamation of the English Government, "on carrying soldiers, dispatches, arms military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered or deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law of modern usage of nations, for the use of either contending parties." England will not deem this a cause of war—her diplomatic history is all in accordance with the action of Com. Wilkes. She will be as peaceable as a pet angel.

### An Astor in the Army.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, of New York, has joined the staff of Major General McClellan, with the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Astor is the representative of thirty millions of property, with an income of two millions per annum. He has been from the beginning one of the most active and efficient executive members of the Union Defence Committee of New York, and has given his time, knowledge and money without stint for the cause of the country and for the suppression of the rebellion. Those foreigners who doubt whether our best men have much interest in the Union, have a very satisfactory reply in this action of Mr. Astor.

Capt. Haskell, a member of Gen. Fremont's staff, charged by Gen. Thomas, in his infamous report, with having been a "contractor for hay, forage and mules," publishes a printed card in the St. Louis papers characterizing one statement of that document as an "absolute falsehood, another as a 'deliberate falsehood,' and the third, given on the authority of Capt. Turnley, as a most 'willful and unqualified lie,' intimated at that. Gen. Thomas declines to settle these delicate affairs by a resort to "pistols and coffee."

The condition of affairs in the city of New Orleans is said to be deplorable. The ruin of the place, in a business point of view, is almost complete. The levee, formerly so busy with the traffic of the Mississippi, is now an extended scene of desolation. Many of the stores have been closed, and there is an utter prostration of every branch of trade. Texas beef is the only meat for sale, and that is scarce, poor and dear; butter is sold at from eighty to eighty-five cents per pound; white potatoes fourteen dollars per barrel, and sweet potatoes at about the same. A free market for the poor was established some time ago, the supplies being furnished by voluntary contributions from the farmers, but there was a prospect that it would soon be closed for want of means. There is undoubtedly a strong Union element in the population, which only awaits a proper opportunity to exhibit itself.

### Pensacola.

The news from Pensacola and Pensacola is a good deal mixed; but it all comes through secession sources thus far, and we have no doubt the Unionists have won a victory there second only to that of Port Royal. We shall know in a day or two.

### The Fight at Pensacola.

FURTHER RUMORS AND PARTICULARS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 25th gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola, taken from Pensacola papers of the 22d and 23d.

The Observer of the 22d thus announces the beginning of the fight: At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the Forts below. On which side it commenced we are unable to say. Up to this writing (1 o'clock) the fire still continues and we can only give the hope that the bombardment has opened up good earnest. We learn from a prisoner just from the Navy Yard that the fire was opened from Fort Pickens.

The United States steamer Niagara is trying to cross the bar for the purpose of entering the harbor. The excitement in the town is immense. The business houses are closed and the house tops are crowded with the excited populace.

The Observer of the 23d has the following: The firing, as we stated yesterday, began from Fort Pickens. The whole of their firing during the morning was directed at the steamer Times, but with very little effect. The Times came up last night and with the exception of two or three little holes made with rifle shots she is unhurt. This shows that their guns are of a very inferior character, or that Col. Brown and his Yankees are all drunk, very probably the latter. The steamer Nellmo was also in the engagement with the Times at the beginning of the fire.

Only one shot struck her, and that did not do much damage. The Nellmo went over to the main land, and found the Florida regiment all right; and passing Billy Wilson's batteries, she gave them a couple of shots, which were returned. The fugitive Niagara tried hard to come up, but her reception was no hot, and she had to back out. The only loss of life that we can learn of, is that of a private of the Louisiana regulars, and the wife of a sergeant of the marine corps, both killed by a shell in the navy yard. A great many shots and shells fell into the navy yard but they did but little damage to the buildings.

Our guns were worked well, and must have told with terrible effect upon the other side. The greatest damage done was to one of the ships, which ventured too near one of our batteries.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

### From Kentucky.

We make a few extracts from a private letter from an officer of the 18th Ohio regiment now in Kentucky. Though not written for publication, it gives us some valuable information as to the number and distribution of the local forces in that portion of "Dixie." The letter is dated Camp Haycraft, Elizabethtown, Ky., Nov. 22d:

"We left Camp Denison (near Cincinnati) some two weeks ago, by steamer, for Louisville. Camped one night at Louisville, and then in company with the 1st Ohio and some Cavalry started on a march for the mouth of Salt River—20 miles below—where they are erecting some fortifications. Staid there a few days, and then with the 1st Ohio, 37th Indiana and some others, came over here 25 miles farther on. The road all the way here is a good turnpike. This place, as you will see by the maps, is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—44 miles from Louisville. Seven miles farther on is Camp Nolin, which point the railroad is being used, and where our forces number 14,000. On a line farther East, we have a still larger number, and on another farther west a fair representation. Here we have 3 regiments; and along the railroad between here and Louisville there are about 4 more, including the 2d and 3d Minnesota. By the way, I saw, yesterday, Col. George, of the 2d Minnesota, who told me he had some Stillwater boys under him and he gave me a strong invitation to come out and see them. Then there are some three or four regiments at the mouth of Salt River, and perhaps others in this region of the State, with more coming constantly.

When the Secech were driven from here they burned bridges on each side of this point, and several between here and Bowling Green. These are being reconstructed, and when completed, I think all these forces will make a forward movement towards Nashville; first taking Bowling Green—60 miles from here—now in the hands of Buckner. Look out soon for some tall retreating or some hard fighting between here and Nashville and Memphis.

When Buckner left Louisville he sold all his property there, bought here, and intended this for his headquarters. His houses and stables are now being used by the Illinois 19th. If we do not leave here soon I intend to get one of his buildings for an office.

The weather for most of the time thus far has been good—occasional rains, however. It is raining this morning, but is not disagreeable. We have good canvas tents and enough of them. We also have twenty six four horse wagons and seven ambulances.

"The 10th Illinois publish a paper here—having seized an old seceder's office here for that purpose. I will send you a number.

Our location here is a pleasant one—plenty of water near us, and the town convenient to procure all little necessities to make our grub more agreeable. The town contains about 1500 inhabitants.

My impression now is that we will leave here in a few days, to go to Camp Nolin or some point beyond. The bridges are being rebuilt.

### From the "Dark and Bloody Ground"—The Minnesota Third.

CAMP BUEL, NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., November 24, 1861.

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# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER

Tuesday, - - December 17, 1861.

### Important News from England.

The news this morning is important. England is getting the cotton fever. Her exports are good this time, and after a hundred decisions to the contrary, seems now determined to kick up a fuss with this country if Mason and Slidell are not restored to their former status on board a British steamer. We have no idea that this will be done. Arms and munitions are being sent to Canada.

The cities east are much excited, but the Government is in no way alarmed or disturbed. The feeling is universal that if Capt. Wilkes was right, all the powers of earth shall not compel us, to concessions.

The news of the Charleston conflagration is confirmed, and is more serious than at first reported. Rumors of negro insurrections at Charleston and elsewhere appear to be well founded. Gen. Milroy has had another brilliant skirmish, driving all before him, in the vicinity of Cheat Mountain.

### "Shake not thy Gory Locks at Me!"

We were surrounded by a half-dozen fustil Democrats a few days since who denounced us as a "traitor," because they saw our name attached to a petition which has already been signed by more than one hundred of our most patriotic and intelligent citizens. Why a traitor? "Because," they replied, "you are asking Congress to adopt a policy which President Lincoln will not approve!" We shall not impeach the patriotism of our accusers; but God forgive such sublimated ignorance as theirs in this nineteenth century.

These same men admitted that slavery is the cause of the war—that the war will never be terminated until some how or other the cause is crippled or removed—that they are in favor of prosecuting it to the bitter end—that they would confiscate and appropriate every description of property except slave—that they would reduce every battle-field with the blood of rebels—that they would march our armies over the entire South—but when they would meet a "nigger," they would reverse arms and escort him back to the camp of his rebel master. This, at least, is their implied doctrine—such was almost their precise language.

As the petition alluded to has created some talk and much misrepresentation by men who are either incompetent to analyze a simple paragraph of plain English, or whose sympathies are with the oppressors of our Government, we copy it as circulated and signed in this community.

### To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Washington county, State of Minnesota, respectfully submit—That as the present formidable rebellion against the General Government, manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery; and as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to take time in enacting, more vigorous measures, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country—liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the Government a fair pecuniary award, in order to facilitate an amicable adjustment of our difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent termination, and indubitably to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

There are none so ignorant or blind or superstitious that they cannot see that slavery is the root of all the evils with which our country is now afflicted, and that in the termination of the controversy, slavery or the Government must fall. It is a question which slavery has forced upon the country, and now Freedom must triumph or the Government, freighted with the best and most momentous interests of the race, must perish from among the nations. Slavery not only induced the rebellion, but it supports it. It is to it food and nourishment. Remove it, and it will fall. Slavery cultivates the fields, it digs the trenches, it throws up the embankments—in short, it is the "beaver of wood and drainer of water" for rebels, while the master shoots down our brothers and friends from behind masked batteries; or, skulking around in the darkness of night, shoots our pickets, and then flees to the places of refuge and safety built by these same slaves.

Our Government has been blockading the ports of the South, to prevent the exportation of cotton, and to prevent the importation of provisions, munitions of war, &c. While this is being done, the slaves are cultivating the fields and producing the very necessities which the Government is employing an immense blockading fleet to shut out. The slaves toil on the farms and in the workshops, while the white masters execute treason in the camp. Thus, without taking arms, the slaves are actually feeding, supporting, securing and invigorating rebellion just as actually as those who stand behind embankments and shoot down our

friends. Every body knows—every intelligent man knows—that this is an undeniable fact, and we find it confessed in a leading southern journal of a recent date. Read the following from the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser:

THE SLAVES AS A MILITARY ELEMENT IN THE SOUTH.—The total white population of the eleven States now comprising the Confederacy is 6,000,000, and therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army (600,000) about 10 per cent of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met; but the Southern States can furnish that number of men, and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition. Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors. In the North the case is different; the men who join the army of aggression are the laborers, the producers and the tax-payers. The institution of slavery in the South alone enables her to place in the field a force much larger in proportion to her white population than any other, or indeed any country which is dependent entirely on free labor. The institution is a tower of strength to the South, particularly in the present crisis, and no country will be likely to find that the "moral canon," about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really one of the most effective weapons employed against the Union by the South. Whatever number of men may be needed for this war, we are confident our people stand ready to furnish. We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the South is fully acknowledged.

Here we have the open confession that the mainpring of the rebel strength—the fulcrum upon which the rebellion is sustained and operated—is the slaves of rebel masters. With triumphant vaunt they declare this to be the source of their belligerent power. Yet northern dough-faces—admitting the right and the duty to seize and appropriate the horses and cotton and powder and guns of the enemy—set up a howl of resistance against the proposition to deprive the rebels of this more important element of strength and to turn it against them. Is not the inference fair that they love slavery more than they love the Union, and to that extent are themselves secessionists?

At the unfortunate blunder of Ball's Bluff, a slave worked a little boat all night long, carrying across to our camps, wounded and hungry soldiers, thus saving the lives of near one hundred of our brothers and friends. It is said that on the following morning, military prejudice, or sympathy with the "institution," sent the heroic deliverer back to chains and despotism.

Gen. Kelley in Western Virginia, and still more prominent officers in Missouri, have turned our camps into slave-pens, and converted our noble young soldiers into slave-hunters, causing fugitives to be seized and confined in their camps, "to await the claim of their masters!"

A few weeks since a number of regiments, most of them from our own North-west, went down in the "Accomac region" of Virginia to protect the few pretended Union men there. When their mission was ended and they were about setting sail for Baltimore, the women of the place proffered the soldiers a banquet. Three hundred pies were infused with arsenic. A number of slaves hinted the premeditated murder. The army escaped death, and five contrabands, who revealed the hellish design, escaped with the army. Their presence was discovered, and by the first return vessel from Baltimore, military sympathy and ingratitude sent the faithful five back to slavery—perhaps to death.

We all threw up our hats when Beauregard was taken. The lion had been bearded in his den. Our accusers rejoiced with us. We all thought the back of the rebellion was broken. Thousands of contrabands ran to our camps, while their masters ran to Charleston and Savannah. Our fleet needed labors, but Gen. Sherman sent them away, set our own men to work in carrying lumber and timber a distance of three miles, in an unaccustomed climate, and in bogs and mire to their knees. Gen. Sherman is in good standing with South Carolina; the contrabands are sleek and idle, while their Hospital roll shows the large sick-list of any division of the army. These are only isolated cases—they are transpiring daily and hourly.

What shall be done, then, to cure the disease? Cut and probe the cancer, and then pull it out by the roots. With Jim Lane, we say—"if you would kill the viper, cut off its head, not stick it with a pin—that only pains and infuriates." That is just what the petition asks—nothing more, nothing less. And it asks it merely as a military necessity, premising that Slavery or the Government must fall. We believe the question has resolved into these two propositions; and believing thus, our doctrine is—save the Government and let slavery go to the devil.

We never before heard that to differ with the Executive is treason, or that to petition Congress in respectful language is wrong. Such a doctrine cannot be found in our book of ethics—but then we are for the Government and not for building and filling slave-pens for the rebels.

When Baltimore was blockaded and the passage of troops was arrested by a bloody rabble, President Lincoln did not know the temper and loyalty of the people. Had he known it, he would have called for two hundred thousand soldiers instead of seventy-five thousand. He may not know their temper yet. If he

does, he must see that the people are in advance of President and Cabinet. And how can he better learn their temper than by their expressed voice to their Representatives by petitions and letters? Let our name stand upon that petition! If the slaveholders' rebellion is sustained, and the Government lost, "shake not thy gory locks at me and say I did it!"

**Federal Force in Kentucky.**  
The stirring scenes soon to be enacted in Kentucky, render a knowledge of the loyal forces there a matter of much interest. We have taken some pains to ascertain the number of Union troops now in the field, and can enumerate the following regiments. Others are constantly arriving, and the force has no doubt been much augmented during the past week:

From Illinois.—The 6th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 28th, 34th, 40th and 41st regiments, in all nine.  
From Indiana.—The 6th, 10th, 11th, 23d, 24th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, and 43d regiments; in all sixteen.  
From Ohio.—The 1st, 2d, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 35th, 36th, 49th, 51st, and 59th regiments; in all seventeen.  
From Pennsylvania.—The 7th, 78th and 79th regiments, constituting Gen. Negley's brigade; three.  
From Missouri.—The 1st, 10th, and 11th regiments; three.  
From Wisconsin.—The 2d and 3d regiments; two.

These fifty-one regiments of infantry, together with batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry attached, will give an aggregate of at least fifty thousand. Kentucky has furnished from 20 to 25,000 men, while at least two regiments of refugee Tennesseans are in the field—making, certainly, not less than 70,000. The border States of Ohio and Indiana can, upon short notice, add 20,000 men, while Western Virginia can furnish as many more. Gen. Halleck can throw 30,000 men down the river, and still leave his posts behind well fortified.

Here, then, is an army of at least 140,000 to 150,000 men, in three grand divisions, for a simultaneous attack upon Memphis and East Tennessee. In the language of one of our Kentucky correspondents, "there will soon be some terrible fighting or some hasty retreats" in this locality.

### A Band of Lucretia Borgia!

After the gallant soldiers had purified Accomac county of the masculine devil of that region and were about to return to Baltimore, the sea devils of the town of Beilhaven proposed a banquet for the tired and hungry soldiers of the 5th New York, who were the last to leave. They made for them three hundred pies, in all of which poison was infused. The plot was only defeated by the timely warning of some of the negro servants. The town was only spared from destruction by the authority of the officers.

Five negroes accompanied the regiment to Baltimore, but were sent back to Accomac by order of the military authorities. Were they the same who saved the regiment? Most probably they were. Such seems to be the determined policy of many of our military men.

Upon the renewed urgent application of George D. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, Secretary Seward has ordered the release of his brother-in-law, Calhoun Benham, and also ex-Senator Gwin, from Fort Lafayette. We regret to hear this. We knew Benham when he was a boy at Fort Lafayette. We regret to hear this. He was a youth of fine attainments, but always had a talent for meanness. He is smart; but vain, arrogant and tyrannical. Fort Lafayette is a fit place for all such men as Calhoun Benham.

In Washburn on Saturday week last, a difficulty arose between Daniel Burns and H. B. Hawkins, while engaged in playing billiards, resulting in a fight and death of Burns, who was shot with a revolver in the hands of Hawkins. The latter was arrested and acquitted on the ground of self defense.

Between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, four months, ten million of cartridges for muskets and small arms were issued by the Ordnance department to the army of the Potomac. This enormous expenditure of cartridges is due to target practice among our troops. That is "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

The Constitution of the State of West Virginia is being made with care, and will be quite as progressive as the most progressive of the free States. It will provide for the gradual extinction of slavery in the State; for free schools; for a free ballot; and for other reforms not included in the aristocratic constitution of Old Dominion. West Virginia is preparing to take an honorable place in the roll of States.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

EDWARD'S FERRY, Md., Dec. 26th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Some time ago the Sutter of the 34th N. Y. regiment was decapitated, and he at once took up his quarters in a deserted tenement in this county. Matters went well for a while, and Mr. Sutter concluded to open a drug shop, and getting a supply of liquors, he commenced peddling "cock tails" and "brandy smashes," "sherry colblers" and "whisky-straight," at the accommodating charge of "ten cents a nip"—customers to furnish their own glasses. Soon Col. Dana was placed in command of the pickets in this neighborhood, and hearing of this grogger, he, having an eye single to the welfare and good name of the army, issued the following order:

He, Q. S., 1st Reg. Minn. Vol.,  
Camp near Edward's Ferry, Nov. 3, '61.  
CART. HENRY C. LESTER, Com'd Co. K, 1st Minn. Volunteers, Edward's Ferry.  
You will please cause the Sutter of the 34th New York to vacate the premises which he has occupied, allowing him a few hours for the purpose, and will not permit him to expose for sale any more goods at Edward's Ferry. No retailing of goods will be permitted here. You will also prevent the landing of any liquors, by any of the boats, under any pretense, and should any person attempt to evade this order by landing liquor above or below the Ferry, you will destroy it as once, and retain him and his goods in custody until further orders. This order to be turned over as a standing order.

Respectfully, your obedient serv't,  
N. J. T. DANA, Col. Commanding.  
And in special charge of the Ferry.  
The establishment was closed up in "double quick time," and the Sutter left a "wisser if not a better man." Since then I have not heard of there being any occasion for enforcing the order until last evening, "and thereby hangs a tale." The canal boat B. F. Roman, Capt. Newton Turner, from Washington, arrived at Edward's Ferry lock at about six o'clock on the evening of Dec. 4th, A. D. 1861. From her crew, I find there was one assigned to O. King, our—Sutter, from a certain E. Hale, of Washington, 1 case, 10 bbls. apples, 7 kegs of butter, 2 cases of porter, 2 bbls. syrup, 1 demijohn of champagne, 2 bundles of brushes, and from the same house, and in the same inventory were "two cases of Maj. Morgan."

Soldiers are an inquisitive set of men, and we of company B are not an exception to this general rule. We had not heard of the gallant Major being away from camp, but he was a manifest setting forth that "2 cases of Maj. Morgan" had been shipped from Washington, while the cases were plainly marked "Maj. Morgan, First Minnesota regiment." We were curious to see how he looked—were fearful there might be some hoax about the matter—these cases might be "infernal machines," sent into camp to kill off the men. The more we wondered the more mysterious the matter became, and at last, to ease our anxiety, off came the lid—when to our view was exposed a lot of black-walnut salaud. Smutty said something about "dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," but he could obtain but few hearers and his discourse was abruptly terminated. The boys were not satisfied yet—the saw-dust was only used to keep him steady—the Major was "some where."

A more diligent search was made—first the neck and then the body was brought forth; more search and more bottles, until at last forty-eight were found, but no Morgan—the Morgan was not there. Some one remarked that "if he could be put up in two separate cases, why not in forty-eight bottles?" Sure enough he might be, so the cork of one was drawn and passed around the crowd for "inspection in open order." The general opinion expressed was that "it felt like Morgan—tasted like Morgan—but looked like brandy." Another and another bottle was uncorked, and was pronounced as much like Morgan as the first. But some one thought that we had better get Capt. Downie to decide the question—he rendered his decision that it was brandy as near as he could judge by the taste, or that if it was Morgan, the Major was "contraband," and should be confiscated. So the remaining bottles—such as had not been tested—were one after another broken against the stone embankment of the canal, the contents mingling with the waters of the canal. It was, take it all in all, a spirited scene, and a few of the more prominent actors had a high time of it. The consequence has the sympathies of the crowd in his hour of mourning, but to think attempts at smuggling liquors to camp under the pretense that it is Major Morgan, will not be successful while Dana is Colonel and one of our Captains commanding the pickets. They keep a sharp look-out for liquor, "or any other man," I had almost forgotten to mention that two bottles were saved for sickness. A number were sick!

An order was read a few evenings since directing the building of block-houses along the river in this vicinity. The style was not mentioned in the order, but I am informed they are to be built of logs, in the form of a square cross, 48 feet each way; or, to make myself better understood, perhaps, from a square of 16 feet are built four wings, each 16 feet square, without a wall between the center square

and the wings. In height they will be 9 feet on the inside, and they are to be well floored. Sheds for horses are also to be erected, from which it would appear the cavalry are to do picket duty during the winter.

This morning I noticed commissary stores carried on a new principle. A company were going down on picket, and each man had a loaf of bread on the point of his bayonet, while in their hands or slung across their shoulders they carried pails and shovels filled with bacon, beef, flour, etc. One of the men had a small bottle—supposed to contain "Morgan." That company will not starve if they can avoid it.

A paper has been circulated among the Indiana 16th and numerous signed, requesting to be assigned to a new brigade composed of Western regiments; also that the first Minnesota be included therein. This will show somewhat the estimation in which our regiment is held. The Indiana boys were with us in Virginia, some time since, and they are to be depended upon. They were the last regiment but one to leave—were cool, cautious and determined—and had they had their choice would have been the last. We "like their style"—they like ours.

Talk about cold weather—Minnesota is a hot-house compared to Maryland at this season of the year. The thermometer says it is warm here, but the thermometer lies. There is a certain indescribable something in the atmosphere which chills a man through and keeps him so. Special requisitions are daily being made for extra blankets, and nearly any man has more than he can well carry, and yet the cry is—"blankets."

Lamb, christened John, lately of St. Paul, has arrived. He is the individual the boys used to give "Hail Columbia" to, so often, at Fort Snelling. But of course you know him; any one who doesn't know John Lamb don't know the man that took us in and fed us, and gave us beef, and pork, and potatoes, and sugar, and dried apples and such. We used to think he didn't do the fair thing, but we had just come from home then; now how our mouths water occasionally for the good things Lamb gave us daily.

All the boys were glad to see Lamb—intuitively they thought of a Thanksgiving dinner, every day in the week for all time to come, but we haven't seen them yet. Mr. Lamb designs going into business at Polesville, where he gets the soldier's prices and has lots of customers.

The other regiments in our Brigade have lately been the recipients of new clothing. The whole Brigade is now clothed in the regulation dress, and present quite a uniformity in appearance. Gen. Gorman, who has been on business to Washington, returned yesterday, accompanied by his accomplished lady. Whether any thing new has transpired in connection with his recent visit, is yet a matter of surmise.

One of the intelligent gentlemen connected with the sutler's department told me a few days since, that I would have a heavy bill to settle when the war is over for my "abuse of the sutler's privilege." If I abuse it more than it is abused now in some localities, "settle" the account whenever desired.

I have received several letters lately, in which some anxiety is felt as to the manner in which my communication, wherein I alluded to the card signed by numerous officers of the regiment, would be received by the officers, and some were afraid it might get me into trouble. As I have not time to answer them all now, I will answer through you. The papers went the rounds, occasioned more or less comment, but none of the officers have since alluded to the subject to me. A few of them had a war of words to decide which of the number had said the most and the hardest things about Gorman, but they could not decide the vexatious point—each thought the others a little worse than himself. Up to the latest dates received, the officers were perfectly docile, and apparently willing to let the matter drop.

A report is again in circulation that Col. Dana is to be promoted to a generalship, and that soon. I fear the rumor is only too well founded, "more's the pity," for we all agree "we never shall look upon his like again." If he receives the appointment, we may circulate a petition to have him reduced—we can not spare him.

Little sickness in camp now; only one case of typhoid fever, but not serious. Now that Dr. Hand is our medical practitioner, sickness is on the decrease. Some talk of moving soon, but it is only talk. No order yet on the subject. Gen. Abernethy's brigade have gone into winter quarters at Frederick—25 miles north of here. Scarcely pickets more numerous than usual on the other side—can see them frequently. Leaves all off the trees—woods not so good for masked batteries as they were. The signal boats are not allowed to run at night—a necessary precaution. Have not elected a Lieutenant yet—no telling when we will.

Only three of the original Captains in the regiment, as such—Colville, Adams and Pell 1146 letters and 619 papers mailed at our Regimental Post Office in one day last week. The Examining Board have not yet reported—at least, we have not yet heard of it. President's message received—is commended by everybody here, including RAISINS.

## Great Fire in Charleston.

HALF THE CITY IN RUINS.

### Rumored Slave Insurrection.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Norfolk Day Book, from Charleston, South Carolina, states that a fire broke out in that place on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. At the last dispatch, at 5 o'clock Thursday p. m., the fire was still burning. The theater on Broad street, the institute and other public buildings, are stated to have been destroyed. The fire swept across Broad street. Assistance was sent from Augusta.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Outside reports say that a fire at Charleston, South Carolina, which originated in a mill on Broad street, had destroyed mills, houses, and a Roman Catholic Cathedral. No Norfolk papers were received by the Old Point boat this morning. There are flying rumors of a negro insurrection, but nothing definite is known.

One report of the fire at Charleston says it broke out in a sash factory, and that engines were sent from Savannah, Columbia and Augusta, to subdue the flames, but arrived too late to stay the conflagration.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia Inquirer, attributes the fire at Charleston to a slave insurrection, and says that one half of Charleston is in ruins.

### A Battle in Western Virginia.

#### UNION TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.  
CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Dec. 14.—[Special dispatches to Cincinnati Commercial.]—On yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war was fought at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas County, Virginia. Gen. R. H. Milroy commanding the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson of Georgia, commanding the rebels. The fight lasted from daylight till three p. m. The Union loss was about thirty—rebel loss over 200, including a Major and many other officers and thirty privates.

Gen. Johnson was shot in the mouth, but not fatally. The 12th Georgia regiment suffered most. Milroy's forces numbered 750 men from the 9th and 13th Indiana, 25th and 32d Ohio and 42d Virginia. Gen. Johnson's forces numbered over 2,000. The 19th Indiana fought bravely to the last. After driving the enemy over their boundary no less than five times, our forces retired in good order. The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton.

Gen. Milroy has driven the last rebel army out of West Virginia.

### Important From Kentucky.

#### BOTH SIDES ADVANCING AND A BATTLE EXPECTED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The Commercial's Frankfort dispatches say there was no fight up to eight o'clock this morning. Gen. Zollicoffer is advancing, and is near the town with 9,000 men, and reinforcements are probably coming to his assistance. The Thirty-first Ohio Regiment left Stanford this morning at daylight in double quick time to assist General Schoof. It says without doubt there is a strong rebel force at Ovinville, Bath County. Humphrey Marshall is reported invading eastern Kentucky with a formidable force. The Mount Sterling Whig issues a call for the Unionists to rally and resist certain dangers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—The report yesterday that the federal brigade had crossed to the south side of Green river is authorizedly denied. No confirmation has been received at headquarters here of the report that Captain Preine, of Buell's staff, and Major Heloise, of Gen. Schoof's staff, had been captured by rebels near Summers; but apparently well informed outsiders say it is true that Johnson, the provisional Governor of Kentucky, in his message to the Legislative Council, says he will gladly resign his position when Major Coffin shall escape from his virtual imprisonment at Frankfort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

### CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-weekly & Weekly Newspaper.

—DEVOTED TO—  
News, Commerce, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

### NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth, regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance. The Tribune which the Chicago Tribune expresses its sympathy with the Union, and its devotion to the cause of freedom, justice and humanity. Improvement of the Moral, Physical and Intellectual Condition of the Masses. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution. Non-Interference with the Supremacy of the Law. Free Homesteads for the Landless. Homeownership of Home Industry. No Political Graft. Honest men in Office. Economy in Government. A sound Currency and Debt to all—No Old Bill-pleasers. And the protection of the West against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the Tribune will yet subjugate the arrogant "Mudball" who yet subjugates the army of the North, and the Tribune will yet subjugate the traitor who grows weary, until the Union has made a footstep of its foot.

### A TRIEST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the Chicago Tribune while far from the expression of its opinions and attitude in its editorial and correspondence, is a first class newspaper. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Despatches and Correspondence than any Journal. It is a paper of fact and not of fiction. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest in three days, sooner than the papers of the seaboard. The weekly contents of the Tribune embrace: 1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE WAR. 2d.—GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Communicated by Sea and Land. Extraordinary events of all kinds. 3d.—CIVIL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press. 4th.—GENERAL HISTORY, LITERATURE, POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, or Miscellaneous. 5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES, Important Speeches and Documents. 6th.—MARKET REPORTS, RAILROADS, STEAMSHIP, and other news of the day. 7th.—GENERAL LITERATURE, ART, SCIENCE, and other articles of interest to the public. 8th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS, REVENUES, and pleasant miscellany. In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editor are, to make the Chicago Tribune an interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can afford to be without it.

### TERMS.—FURNISH IN ADVANCE.

Weekly Tribune (22 issues per annum) . . . \$ 1.00  
To Clubs—Three copies for \$2.50 . . . 750  
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—Each additional name . . . 20 cts.  
—Twenty copies (one address) . . . 1.00  
Any person sending us one or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services. For club of fifty the Tribune will be sent free, and for a club of One Hundred, the Tribune will be sent free. The Tribune (100 copies per annum) . . . \$ 4.00  
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The Tribune contains all the news in the Daily, and brings just as late intelligence on the day of its publication, viz: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Daily Tribune (100 copies per annum) . . . \$ 8.00  
For six months (11 issues) . . . 4.00  
For three months (6 issues) . . . 2.00  
For one month (2 issues) . . . 1.00  
When drafts are sent, it is in cash order, and should be sent to the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. #2—Money in U. S. currency letters may be sent at our risk. Address: TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Louis M. Oliver and Mary A. Oliver his wife, mortgagors, to Pamela Boncher, wife of S. Gilchrist, mortgagee, dated the 11th day of June A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1860, at one o'clock p. m., in book E of mortgages, pages 226, 227 and 228, which mortgage contains the usual power of sale; and whereas, the said mortgagees did on the same day execute and deliver to the said mortgagee a certain order of agreement of waiver of the right of redemption of the mortgaged premises for themselves, their heirs and assigns, in pursuance of an act entitled "an act to regulate the foreclosure of real estate," passed by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved on the 10th day of March A. D. 1860, in case of a sale of said premises upon a foreclosure of said mortgage, and which said order of agreement was duly recorded along with said mortgage; and whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$1122.00) and no suit or proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and duly recorded therewith, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the following land and premises described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: The south half of the north-west quarter, the north-east quarter, the north half of the north-west quarter, and the north-west quarter of section seven, and the north-east quarter of section seven, and the north-west quarter of section seven, township thirty, range twenty; also the south-east quarter, and the east half of the south-west quarter of section five, in township thirty, range twenty-one, excepting the east half of the south-west quarter of section five, township 30, range 21, released from the lien of said mortgage, will be sold, in separate parcels, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the office of Register of Deeds of Washington county, in the city of Stillwater, on the first day of February A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., to satisfy and pay the amount which shall then be due upon the said mortgage, and the costs and expenses by law allowed.

St. Paul, Dec. 17, 1861-7-14  
PAMELA B. GILCHRIST, Mortgagee.  
A. GIBBONS, Agent.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,  
County of Washington, ss.  
Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage dated the 13th day of August, 1858, executed by John McKusick and Maria C. McKusick, as mortgagors, to J. Brooks Fenno as mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said county on the 13th day of August, 1858, in Book "D" of mortgages on pages 394 & 395.

The amount of money by said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being a debt remaining due and unpaid, is three thousand one hundred nine dollars and forty cents, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage and situated in said county, to wit: Lots three in block twenty-six in the town (now city) of Stillwater, will be sold at public auction at the Sheriff's office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 29th day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, with interest thereon, with expenses of foreclosure.

J. BROOKS FENNO, Mortgagee.  
W. H. BEAR, Atty for Mortgagee.  
Dec. 17th 1861.—4-7-











## NUMBER 10

ply of the terrible disaster  
again befallen that unhar-



# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORNES, EDITOR.

Tuesday, -- December 24, 1861.

READER.—Our mother died on the last cold, bleak Thursday night. Those of you who have enjoyed a mother's unconditional love, a mother's tender care, a mother's anxious solicitude, her morning and evening prayers, her gentle and monitions and her more tender reproaches, will sympathize with us in such an hour as this. We have felt the sympathy of many of you—a sympathy that can only be expressed by the pressure of the hand of the falling tear—a sympathy which can never be erased from memory or the heart.

Four paper to-day lacks its usual interest, you have the explanation above. The exciting events transpiring in the world have for the past few days pale before our inward heart emotions.

We go to press without awaiting the arrival of the morning news, in order to give the employees of our office an opportunity to enjoy the festivities of the evening.

## The Difficulty With England.

Despatches from Washington say that any serious apprehension of a rupture with England may be dismissed.

That various journals, the N. Y. Herald, says that both Mason and Seward will be surrendered and an apology made to England rather than to go to war. Mr. Bennett will find few to believe him.

The latest foreign arrival, the American, with dates to the 8th, does not vary from the tenor of previous advices. War feeling and preparations unabated.

No official communications have passed between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons in regard to the Trent affair.

## The Public Lands.

The N. Y. Tribune announces that Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, has reported to the House a bill making free grants to actual settlers of homesteads from the public lands, and proffering to the soldiers in the war for the Union a bounty in cash in lieu of a special grant of land. Every soldier, like every other citizen, may select a quarter section of the public lands and make a homestead of it if he sees fit; but the vicious gambling in bounty land warrants initiated at the close of the Mexican war, and which has caused the Northwest with land speculation and monopoly, is not to be renewed.

This is every way wise. If land warrants were to be given to our soldiers at the close of the war, their number would be so vast as to glut the market and sink them to a nominal price. Speculators would buy them at \$10 to \$25 each, locate them, and then introduce a wide belt of monopolized land between existing settlements and land still open to entry by pioneers. In fact, the monopolists would sell wild lands at their own price, for the next generation, seriously checking the growth of the country, and postponing the construction of the great Pacific railroad. Mr. Potter's bill provides against any such monopoly, and will secure a rapid and steady increase of the area of our National agriculture from the hour wherein peace is proclaimed. We trust its passage is not doubtful, and will not long be delayed.

On Tuesday, in response to the resolution of the House, Secretary Cameron transmitted a communication to that body, stating that the public service would not be promoted by a publication of the facts connected with the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff. They are accordingly withheld.

## A Minnesota Soldier Shot in Kentucky.

A dispatch of the 15th to the Cincinnati Commercial says a Minnesota soldier was shot and severely wounded at Springfield, near Lebanon, by Dr. Jackson, a brother of the murderer of Ellsworth. The soldier had gone to Jackson's house to buy hay, and gave no provocation for the deed. Colonel Van Cleave is at Lebanon; the soldier referred to, is of the Second Regiment. Dr. Jackson is to have a military trial and will not get off easy.

We observe that the Memphis Argus, in a panic lest our forces should descend the Mississippi, and in a rage with the Confederate generals, uses the following language:

It is true that those with whom our brave soldiers have been interested, have done as little in or for the Mississippi valley as the man with hosts we have been supporting in Virginia, whose sole occupation seems watching Mr. Clellan, who feels and knows that with him time is strength, while with us it is exactly the reverse.

It is rather suggestive to find a rebel press urging that "time is strength" for the national cause, and the reverse for the rebellion.

The unanimity in both Houses in favor of the propriety of confiscating rebels' property, and emancipating their slaves, is such that it is believed there will be little difficulty in obtaining even a two-thirds vote.

# THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



## WASHINGTON NEWS.

REBELS STRONGLY FORTIFIED IN CENTREVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Richmond and Norfolk papers of yesterday have been received.

The Centreville and Fairfax Court House correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes, December 15th, that the fortifications are completed and now present a formidable appearance for field fortifications. They are built very strong, some of the works being bastioned forts constructed in a manner that shows skillful engineering on the part of somebody. Gen. Beauregard, I presume.

Some care seems to have been taken with the embrasures, which are built to combine convenience for handling guns with the best method for protecting men. They are very strongly built, with hurdles and sand bags, and will stand heavy cannonading before giving way.

The armaments of these forts having arrived from a place where they make most excellent guns, they have been put in position and all that is now needed is for General McClellan to bring on his Yankees.

Different Artillery corps are drilling in these batteries nearly every day and some have become proficient marksmen. All have attained perfectly the range of any point where a hostile battery could be planted.

## EXPECTING AN ATTACK.

A series of resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the opening of the southern ports and recommending that no crop of cotton be secured the ensuing year.

R. M. T. Hunter is censured by a correspondent of the Examiner for wishing to resign his place in the cabinet to avoid the trials which possibly await the Administration.

The Examiner says intelligence apparently better founded than that which generally finds its way from Washington, has been received, of an intention on the part of the military authorities of the United States to make an advance of the lines of the Potomac and tender an engagement within the next ten days.

## From Missouri and Arkansas.

ROLLA, Dec. 18.—[Special to St. Louis Democrat].—A Union refugee from Arkansas says, Governor Rector has issued a proclamation requiring all persons between the ages of 16 and 45 to join the army.

Persecution of Union men was relentless and they were being arrested and imprisoned. Ben. McCulloch has been summoned to Richmond to answer a charge preferred against him for needlessly burning the property of Southern men and for refusing to reinforce Federal troops. McCulloch's forces were in winter quarters in Benton County, Arkansas. Six regiments of Indians were in his camp.

All the Union men of Iowa were arrested on their arrival at Springfield, held at the instance of Col. John Price lately released from arrest at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.

Despatches received at headquarters from Gen. Pope, state that after a forced march yesterday, he got between the enemy encamped six miles from Chillicothe in Johnson county, 2,500 strong, and at Clinton, Henry County, but as soon as they heard of his approach, they beat a rapid retreat towards Roseshill, Johnson County, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, papers, &c., in our possession. Gen. Pope then threw forward a company of cavalry, and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of the army. At Johnson, Bates County, the rebels being so strongly pursued, scattered in all directions, mostly towards the south.

Gen. Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnaissance through to within fifteen miles of Osceola and intercepted and captured 150 of the fleeing rebels, and all their baggage, horses, &c. Other squads of from ten to fifteen were taken, making an aggregate number of prisoners of about 500. No fighting is reported to have occurred.

Gen. Pope says the whole of the country between Roseshill on the west, and Grand River on the south, is clear of rebels. Price has only 8,000 troops at Osceola.

## Tone of the American Press.

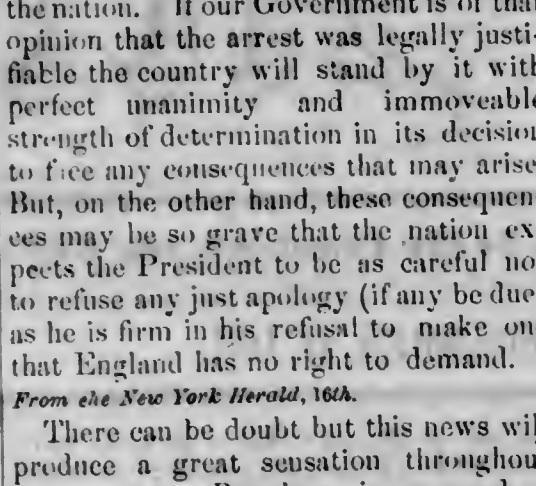
From the New York Tribune, 16th.

The country will be startled by the intelligence that contrary to the intelligence brought by the steamer of last week, the British Government have determined to demand the release of Mason and Seward, and an apology for their arrest by Capt. Wilkes. In this emergency we do not presume to say what the Government should or should not do. What ever course it may adopt will be determined by mature and careful consideration of all the rights and duties of the case. Meanwhile, the first and most pressing of our duties is to finish the rebellion and the blockade, by employing the promptest and most efficacious means.

From the New York Times, 16th.

The result will very likely be a long diplomatic correspondence, by which the English government may seek to keep the question open with a view to peace or war, according as its interests may seem to dictate in the further progress of our civil war. It Lord Palmerston has already determined to interfere in

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All the Union men of Iowa were arrested on their arrival at Springfield, held at the instance of Col. John Price lately released from arrest at St. Louis.

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## Tone of the American Press.

From the New York Tribune, 16th.

The country will be startled by the intelligence that contrary to the intelligence brought by the steamer of last week, the British Government have determined to demand the release of Mason and Seward, and an apology for their arrest by Capt. Wilkes. In this emergency we do not presume to say what the Government should or should not do. What ever course it may adopt will be determined by mature and careful consideration of all the rights and duties of the case. Meanwhile, the first and most pressing of our duties is to finish the rebellion and the blockade, by employing the promptest and most efficacious means.

From the New York Times, 16th.

The result will very likely be a long diplomatic correspondence, by which the English government may seek to keep the question open with a view to peace or war, according as its interests may seem to dictate in the further progress of our civil war. It Lord Palmerston has already determined to interfere in

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Gen. McClellan, who arrived a few minutes previous, took command in a moment's time. Eaton's battery was planted along the side of the Thornton House, and fired rapidly and with terrible effect into the enemy's ranks. Col. Kane's Bucktail Rifles were placed in advance and fired upon the enemy wherever they made their appearance. The rebels, who had a battery and six pieces, returned the cannonading and replied to rifles with musketry.

Firing was kept up some three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy retreated rapidly, our fire being too heavy for them. Our troops stood bravely under the sharp volleys of the rebels. Their steadiness was praised by Gen. McClellan and his officers. The rebels took the direction of Fairfax Court House, leaving on the field a number of their killed and wounded. Our troops pursued them a short distance and returned. Several bodies of rebels were picked up and fifteen wounded prisoners were taken. Gen. Ord captured eight wounded prisoners and two caissons with ammunition. In their haste the enemy left behind arms of all descriptions, clothing, &c. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Among their killed was Col. Thier, of Frankfort, Ky., and commander of the First Kentucky regiment, and of three infantry regiments, 1st and 11th Kentucky and the 20th Alabama with a cavalry regiment and a battery, all commanded by Col. John H. Forney, of the 10th Alabama, Acting Brigadier General. The dead rebels were left on the field. The loss on our side was six killed and eight wounded, most of whom belonged to the Bucktails. Col. Kane received a slight wound. At nine o'clock p. m. our troops had returned to camp, bringing in fifty wagon loads of booty.

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DEFFECTIVE PAGE



DEFECTIVE PAGE







**Tuesday, - - December 31, 1861**

Number of hauls	<i>P. setiferus</i> (%)	<i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> + <i>P. setiferus</i> (%)
1	~10	~5
2	~30	~10
3	~50	~15
4	~70	~18
5	~85	~20
6	~90	~20
7	~95	~20
8	~98	~20
9	~99	~20
10	~100	~20

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DEFECTIVE PAGE



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862. CASH! WHEAT AND PORK.

By HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL, Dec. 30, 1861-4w Main st., Stillwater.

SELECT SCHOOL. ALPHRUS R. STICKNEY will commence a Select School in the High School Building in this city on MONDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1862, which will continue twelve weeks.

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INSURANCE COLUMN. THE OLD HARTFORD INSURANCE CO. INCORPORATED.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Cash and cash items, Real Estate, and various insurance policies.

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,400,000.

CITY FIRE Insurance Co., HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$885,022.96.

EQUITABLE Life Ins. Society, 20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. PURELY MUTUAL.

ETNA Life Ins. Comp'y, HARTFORD, CONN. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,242,577.

MURDOCK BROS., AGENTS, STILLWATER. INSURANCES on both the Stock and Mutual plan.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. CASH CAPITAL, - 400,000.

THOS. J. YORKE, REGISTER OF DEEDS. Main Street, Stillwater, Minn.

NOTICE. T A K E N U P, by the subscriber, one of this year's old, mostly white, with red spots on her body, and red on her neck.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS! SAWYER HOUSE. SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN. E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF DRY GOODS! BOOTS AND SHOES! CLOTHING! HATS AND CAPS!

W. E. THORNE, STILLWATER. FLOUR, BUTTER AND EGGS. TAKEN IN TRADE!

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